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ABSTRACT

This guide will help librarians and educators in U.S. colleges and universities to develop an overview of the topic of international exchange, target those U.S. and international government organizations that have relevant information on exchange programs, and use the information tools as a gateway to more detailed research. It is assumed that the user of this guide has access to government documents in a Federal Depository Library, and can access United Nations documents through mail or interlibrary loan. The information sources throughout the guide fall into two broad content areas: (1) sources specifically covering exchange programs; and (2) sources providing information about foreign countries, usually divided between those in the developed world and those in the developing world. Descriptive citations (including telephone numbers and addresses) accompany listings of federal agencies sponsoring international exchange programs; U.S. government sources for funding information; international, non-governmental, and intergovernmental organizations and their publications, databases, clearinghouses and information services. Also included is a description of the Federal Depository System, an explanation of the Government Printing Office's Monthly Catalog, and sources for background readings. (14 references) (MAB)

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INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE FOR EDUCATORS AND LIBRARIANS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Resource Guide

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I. OBJECTIVES OF RESOURCE GUIDE

A. CLIENTELE TO BE SERVED

Two kinds of clientele will be served by this Guide: librarians and educators in institutions of higher education. Professors and instructors have traditionally been active in international exchange programs, such as the Fulbright program. In U.S. government literature there is little information addressing exchange programs for librarians. Academic librarians too, are educators since they play an important role in educating students and faculty in finding and using information resources. Therefore, librarians can use U.S. government sources geared to educators to create and design their own individual exchange programs.

B. DEFINITION OF TOPIC

The International Exchange Resource Guide addresses United States librarians and educators in colleges and universities who are interested in government information on international exchange programs. "International exchange" is narrowly defined here--as the opportunity for the U.S. librarian or educator to travel to another country in a professional capacity, to:

1) receive further education in his or her discipline,

2) share ideas and learn from foreign colleagues, or

3) teach or work in a foreign university or library.

Certainly, true "exchange" includes opportunities and funding for foreign librarians and educators to come to the United States. This Guide will not directly address sources for foreigners to use in researching professional visits to the U.S. However, many of the information tools discussed could

be of value to non-U.S. citizens interested in exchange possibilities.

C. BENEFITS TO USERS

Librarians and educators in higher education are faced with diverse opportunities to take part in international exchange programs. Exchange programs can be formal, ongoing programs administered by governments and universities, or one-time meetings arranged between individuals. Sources analyzed in the Guide will help individual librarians and educators discover established exchange programs or enable users to apply for support for customized individual exchange activities. The Guide should empower its reader to:

1) develop an overview of the topic of international exchange,

2) target those government organizations in the U.S. and internationally which have relevant information on exchange programs, and

3) use Guide information tools as the gateway to more detailed, specific research.

D. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND THE USER

U.S.-based exchange programs are most often sponsored and funded by the United States federal government. International governmental organizations also administer and sponsor exchange programs. This resource guide will evaluate selected government information sources dealing with international exchange. The user of the Guide will learn to better understand the production and scope of government information. He or she will be able to choose those sources appropriate to specific areas of interest in international exchange. The main objective of the Guide is to save time

for the user--by reducing time spent researching and locating government information. The user's final aim is to find the exchange program that best meets his or her needs.

II. INTRODUCTION TO USER

A. FOCUS OF GUIDE

Organizations

In the U.S, through the Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C. each federal agency that administers exchange programs publishes material describing its activities. International governmental organizations such as the United Nations also sponsor programs for educators and librarians. Both types of organizations create and house information resources. State documents will not be covered since they are usually nationally or regionally oriented.

Evaluations

The bulk of the Guide is evaluative annotations discussing the usefulness of selected government information sources on international exchange. The Guide is neither exhaustive nor objective. Every pertinent government information source is not discussed, nor is any claim made to objectivity. In some instances, the user is told where not to search for information when dead ends can appear in the research process.

Publications

The Guide takes the viewpoint of a librarian or educator in higher education who wants to cull the most current and relevant information from a multitude of government

publications. "Publications" is defined to encompass printed material on paper or microfiche, on-line databases, and compact disk systems.

B. TWO-FOLD EMPHASIS OF GUIDE

Throughout the Guide, information sources naturally fall into two broad content areas:

1) Sources specifically covering exchange programs, and

2) Sources providing information about foreign countries, usually divided between those in the developed world or in the developing world.

The reason for this distinction is that someone who is interested in international exchange needs both types of information. The user can research the country that interests him or her and then find out if it is feasible to create or take part in an exchange program with that country.

C. USING THE GUIDE

Research Skills

The Guide assumes that the user is familiar with basic research methods in an academic library and has access to government documents in a Federal Depository Library. Further, the user is not expected to have access to United Nations documents, but to be able to order them by mail or through inter-library loan. The reader is not expected to possess any foreign language skills, though such language abilities would be useful in international exchange activities.

D. FORMAT OF GUIDE

The Guide will give short citations to government-produced documents, providing brief location information and an indication if the item is a depository item. When appropriate, Publications will be grouped with the agency that produces them. Each source will have an evaluative annotation. There will be occasional citations to commercial sources, where government information is scant or unavailable, or where commercial reference sources can help clarify a search strategy. Commercial sources will be marked by an initial asterisk (*) to distinguish them from government materials. Within a section, documents will be organized alphabetically by title.

E. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN GUIDE

Since many governmental organizations have long names, acronyms or abbreviations frequently identify them. Following are acronyms and abbreviations used.

AID	Agency for International Development
CD-ROM	Compact Disk Read-Only Memory
DOE	Department of Education
ERIC	Educational Resources Information Clearinghouse
FID/ET	International Federation for Information and Documentation/Education and Training Committee
GPO	United States Government Printing Office
IAUPL	International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization

NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PGI	General Information Program Division of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)
SuDoc Number	Superintendent of Documents Number
U.N.	United Nations
UNDOC	United Nations Document Catalogue
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USIA	United States Information Agency

III. PRODUCTION OF U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

A. FEDERAL DOCUMENTS

Government documents are produced by federal and state agencies and subsequently arranged and numbered according to their provenance. The agency that publishes a document is not necessarily the agency who authored the document. Therefore it is essential to understand the hierarchy of government agencies that concern themselves with international exchange.

B. FEDERAL BODIES SPONSORING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C St. NW
Washington D.C. 20520

Tel: 202-647-4000

Most important for international exchange programs is the Department of State. This department conducts foreign relations, advises the President, and sets and implements policies for international exchange programs.

United States Information Agency
301 Fourth St. SW
Washington D.C. 20547

Tel: 202-485-7700

The Department of State has jurisdiction over the United States Information Agency (USIA), which is directly responsible for U.S. government overseas information and cultural programs, including academic and cultural exchange programs. The USIA's Office of Academic Programs organizes and administers academic exchanges between the U.S. and other countries. The Office of International Visitors runs a visitor program for foreign librarians in the U.S. (Snyder, 817). Its Board of Foreign Scholarships is responsible for the Fulbright scholarship program. Each of these units publishes information for persons considering participating in its exchange programs.

Agency for International Development
320 Twenty-first St. NW
Washington D.C. 20523

Tel: 202-647-1850

The Department of State also has jurisdiction over the Agency for International Development (AID), which concerns itself with economic assistance programs for developing countries. AID's publications can be useful

for an educator primarily interested in development issues.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

400 Maryland Ave. SW
Washington D.C. 20202

Tel: 202-245-3192

The Department of Education (DOE) is responsible for the administration and disbursement of Federal funding for education. Its Office of Postsecondary Education administers programs supporting international studies and exchanges. The DOE is a resource for those applying for funding and grants for international exchange programs whose goal is instructional improvement.

PEACE CORPS

806 Connecticut Ave. NW
Washington D.C. 20526

Tel: Public Information 202-254-5010

The Peace Corps is an independent agency which trains and sends volunteers to work in the developing world. Its publications can interest educators and librarians whose focus is a non-traditional exchange experience, who wish to volunteer their services, or who have special expertise in agricultural or technical areas.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Humanities
1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington D.C. 20506

Tel: 202-786-0438

The National Endowment for the Humanities, one branch of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, is an independent agency disbursing funding to support progress in the humanities. Its publications are a possible source for funding for grants in education and librarianship to individuals and organizations concentrating on the humanities.

IV. DISTRIBUTION OF AND ACCESS TO U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

A. FEDERAL DEPOSITORY SYSTEM

Publications from the above mentioned bodies, and from other government agencies, are printed by the Government Printing Office (GPO). They are selectively acquired by academic libraries called Federal Depository Libraries, for use by their patrons. Many documents appear as series, and when libraries subscribe to them, they continually receive issues. Some documents are printed by the agencies directly, and are not processed in the GPO system. These documents must be requested directly from the agency.

B. MONTHLY CATALOG

The government-published Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications lists all documents published by the main printer of the U.S. Government, the Government Printing

Office (GPO). The Catalog notes if the document is an item a Federal Depository Library may receive if it requests the series, and lists the government classification number for each publication. The Monthly Catalog contains information on how to order and purchase government documents.

Subject Headings in the Monthly Catalog

Entries in the Monthly Catalog are classed according to Library of Congress Subject Headings. The following Library of Congress headings can be used in general library searching, and have been particularly useful for finding government publications on international exchange for librarians and educators:

Educational exchanges--United States

{This general heading is a good starting point in searching, but can produce irrelevant citations on elementary and secondary education.}

Exchange of persons programs

{This heading nets the largest number of citations, but some citations are not appropriate, as they concern business or technical exchange programs.}

Federal aid to education--United States

{This heading is useful when searching for funding sources, but is very broad and covers grants to elementary and secondary schools as well as grants to individual educators.}

Librarians, Interchange of

{This heading is the only heading to specifically cover exchanges for librarians, but nets very few citations.}

Teachers, Interchange of

{This heading nets many citations, but citations must be examined carefully to eliminate those covering elementary or secondary education.}

C. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS NUMBER

The main classification number each document receives is the Superintendent of Documents Number (SuDoc Number), which consists of an initial letter identifying the parent agency, a second number for the issuing or author agency, a third number identifying the series to which the document belongs. Most government documents are issued in continuing series. The SuDoc Number has a final number after a colon, sequentially numbering each issue of a series. Documents not issued in series receive a specific number or the year of publication as the concluding element in the SuDoc Number.

Components of a SuDoc Number:

An example of the SuDoc numbering system follows for a Department of Education publication:

The Educational System of Greece. United States Department of Education. ED1.36:G81.

ED1.36:G81 breaks down to:

ED	=	Department of Education Publication
1	=	Publication of the Executive Office of Department of Education
36	=	Number for series this publication belongs to: 36, for "Education Around the World" series
G81	=	Alphabetical Coding for country (Greece) and sequential code for year (1981)

D. ENTRY NUMBER

In addition to the SuDoc Number, each government document indexed in the Monthly Catalog, receives an entry number in the catalog: XX-XXXXX, for instance 89-1234. The first two digits are the year of appearance in the Catalog, and the second set of numbers is sequential by entry.

Microfiche copies

The entry number can be used to locate microfiche copies of government documents produced by a private company, Newsbank, Inc. Depository libraries often own a full set of Newsbank microfiches, which includes all GPO depository items, arranged by entry number. Some depository documents are only published in microfiche form by the Government

Printing Office. For these documents, the GPO issues its own set of microfiches to depository libraries, which are arranged by SuDoc Number.

(For a more detailed description of U.S. government publications and their classification systems, see:

Morehead, Joe. United States Public Documents. 3rd ed. Littleton: Libraries Unlimited, 1983.)

V. SOURCES FOR BACKGROUND READINGS

A. NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES: BACKGROUND ON TOPIC

Library-Oriented

Non-governmental sources are more necessary for librarians than for educators, since there is a dearth of government information on librarian exchange programs.

*Stone, Elizabeth W. "Library Education: Continuing Professional Education." ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Services. 2nd ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1986.

The article provides an overview of international continuing education efforts for librarians within national library systems. This is a good introduction to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) library and information science activities, of which the U.S. is not currently a member.

Education-Oriented

*Husen, Torsten. "International Education." The International Encyclopedia of Education. Ed. Torsten Husen and T. Neville Postlethwaite. 10 vols. Oxford: Pergamon, 1985.

The author discusses the need for a global emphasis in education, and the increasing number of students in developing countries studying in Western Europe in the United States. Arguments cited here supporting exchange programs from the developed countries to the developing world can help a librarian or educator justify participation in an exchange program.

*Jacobson, Robert L. "Dollar's Steep Decline Seem Limiting Overseas Activities by U.S. Academics." Chronicle of Higher Education 2 Dec. 1987: A1+.

The issue of fluctuating currency exchange rates raises problems for U.S. nationals travelling abroad on exchange programs. Just at the time the U.S. especially needs to learn from scientific and technological developments abroad, economic circumstances constrain travel. This article serves as an important reminder to those preparing grant proposals for exchange programs, that budgets and expenses need to be adjustable to account for possible currency fluctuations.

B. GOVERNMENT SOURCES: BACKGROUND ON COUNTRIES

Background Notes. United States Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. Serial. Depository Item. 89-1325. S 1.123/2:(date).

This publication is a continuing series of short (approximately 7 page) pamphlets providing general information on over 150 countries. Issues appear irregularly, with most revised every 2 years. Pamphlets are easy and pleasant to read, contain maps and illustrations, and general tourist information on visas and health precautions. Political commentary in pamphlets quite closely mirrors foreign policy of the current U.S. presidential administration. However, a particularly helpful feature is a short bibliography of further (non-governmental) readings, usually books. These pamphlets can be useful to disseminate information on countries little known in the U.S., or for colleagues of an educator travelling on an exchange program.

Education Around the World. United States Department of Education. Book. Depository Item. ED1.36:(date).

This group of books is currently limited to works on the educational system of Greece, Austria, Costa Rica, Hungary and New Zealand, but for those countries provides a detailed analysis of school types and curricula. The topic headings can be used as a guide to further research on other countries.

C. GOVERNMENT SOURCES: BACKGROUND ON EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Opportunities Abroad for Educators: Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program. United States Information Agency. Teacher Exchange Branch. Serial. Depository Item. IA 1.29:989.

The Fulbright program is the largest government-funded academic exchange program, which funds both U.S. scholars travelling abroad and foreign scholars studying in the U.S. This guide is the essential source for educators applying for Fulbright sponsorship. The document is updated yearly, lists Fulbright opportunities by country, and describes in great detail each step in applying for a grant. Application forms and instructions are included in the publication, as is a brief summary of the administrative structure of the Fulbright program.

A related private resource is:

*Fulbright Alumni Association of
International and Cultural Exchange

David C. Larsen
P.O. Box 1042
Bryn Mawr PA 19010

Tel: 215-645-5038

The Association is a private organization of former Fulbright grant recipients. Contact with this group could help provide insights and information about the Fulbright program not provided by formal governmental publications.

Peace Corps Invitation Booklet. Peace Corps Administration. Book. Depository Item. 89-8069. PE 1.2:IN 8/2/989.

When one has been accepted as a Peace Corps volunteer (or is seriously interested in joining), this general description of Peace Corps activities is part of an information packet. The value it has for a librarian or educator is its step-by-step brief description of the various activities necessary to prepare to go abroad as a volunteer: from pre-training to training, to the types of possible assignments, to visas and medical exams while abroad. A list of typical questions about the Peace Corps addresses concerns of new volunteers. The short discussion of cross-cultural attitudes and experiences is of use to any Westerner contemplating life in a developing country.

VI. U.S. GOVERNMENT SOURCES FOR FUNDING INFORMATION

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. Executive Office of the President. Management and Budget Office. Serial. Depository Item. PrEx 2.20:989.

The catalog is a comprehensive discussion and listing of all federally funded programs, including those in education and librarianship. The most recent edition listed no programs funding library exchange programs, but did contain information on exchange programs for educators in higher education. The most welcome

characteristic in this work is that there is a detailed map on page XIII of the catalog taking the reader through the many bureaucratic steps necessary to write a grant proposal and apply for funding. Whether the reader intends to apply for the type of funding listed in this work or for another grant, there are some very helpful general guidelines on "grantsmanship" in the Catalog.

Catalog of Federal Education Assistance Programs. U.S. Department of Education. Serial. Depository Item. ED1.29:980.

The directory is issued biennially and lists each federally funded program which has an educational focus. Searching under subject headings in this work leads the reader to one-page summaries of different kinds of exchange projects; the varieties of Fulbright Exchange programs, such as those specifically supporting teaching or curriculum research. A useful feature of this guide for legislative research is that both the Federal sponsoring agency and the authorizing legislation is provided for each Federal program. The summary of objectives of each program is helpful if the reader will be writing a proposal or statement of purpose for grant funding. The directory can be used for comparative purposes, such as comparing eligibility requirements across grant programs. Of particular importance are the addresses of government agencies or private organizations that administer each type of Fulbright grant, not all of which are in Washington, D.C.

*Federal Educational and Scholarship Funding Guide. Grayco Publishing, 1989. (Work was not examined.)

Available from:
Grayco Publishing
P.O. Box 1291
West Warwick RI 02893

Cost: $29.95 + $.90 postage
(For early orders.
Payment must accompany orders)

Pre-publication advertising literature about this commercial source describes it as an in-depth directory of grant agencies covering "every aspect of the educational field." The directory could be used as a reference source for contact names or funding opportunities.

VII. GOVERNMENT SOURCES FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

International Exchange and Training Programs of the U.S. Government. United States Information Agency. Non-Depository Item. Can be obtained by contacting the Information Agency directly (address listed on page 7).

(Information on this document was taken from Abstract #9854-8 of the *American Statistics Index (ASI), 1989, published by the Congressional Information Service, a commercial publisher. Some academic libraries carry full text microfiches of documents abstracted in American Statistics.)

According to ASI, the report appears annually and shows full statistical data on all Federal agency international exchange and training programs. It would thus be a valuable source to pinpoint the kinds of programs the government is funding, by country, participants, and type of program.

Statistical Yearbook. 1988. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco). Available in large library reference departments.

The Statistical Yearbook is not a product of the United States Government, but of Unesco member governments. Nevertheless, it is a valuable source of world-wide information on education and culture. Listings appear of expenditures on education internationally. Additionally, the Yearbook contains reference to further Unesco statistical publications. Of special interest to librarians are the tables of library expenditures in institutions of higher education. Since this work has parallel text in English, French, and Spanish, it can serve educators as a reference tool for statistical vocabulary.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

While scanning U.S. government publications in the fields of international exchange, the reader soon realizes that there is a scarcity of information on librarians and international exchange. Information does exist explaining educator

exchange through the Fulbright program, and some references are made to librarians using Fulbright grants. To retrieve more information and gain an international perspective on exchanges for librarians and educators, it is necessary to turn to publications from international organizations.

There are two main types of international governmental organizations: non-governmental (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs).

A. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are those organizations whose members' join on the basis of professional affiliations rather than political beliefs. NGOs' information products are therefore <u>not</u> governmental.

B. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) are international organizations made up of representatives from member governments. An IGO is formed by an agreement between governments (Union of International Associations, Vol. 2, Appendix 2). Information products can be highly politicized, as publications reflect the prevailing political philosophy of its national members. The United Nations (U.N.) is the best known IGO.

IX. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

A. FOR LIBRARIANS

In librarianship the best known international organization with U.S. membership is the:

International Federation
of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

P.O. Box 95312
c/o Koninklijke Bibliotheek
Prins Willem Alexanderhof 5
CH-2509 Den Haag
NETHERLANDS

Paul Nauta
Secretary General

Tel: (31) 70-140884

Telex: 34402 Kb nl

U.S. office of IFLA

Ms. M. Smith
Library of Congress Preservation Office
Washington D.C. 29540

Tel: 202-287-5215

Fax: 710-822-0185

Other organizations exist for librarians in particular geographic regions or with subject specialties (such as law librarianship). IFLA however, sponsors a broad range of activities, among which is work supporting librarianship and dissemination of publications to and from the developing world. IFLA sponsors training and education activities and

offers scholarships and fellowships in library and information science. Currently scholarships available appear to be limited to nationals of developing countries (Martinus Nijhoff Fellowship). IFLA sponsors international conferences, the next scheduled for Stockholm in 1990.

Publications

IFLA publishes a quarterly IFLA Journal, annuals, directories, and series in specific topic areas such as school librarianship and library standard setting.

B. FOR EDUCATORS

College and university educators do not have one large international professional organization that unites them, but rather can turn to international conferences or organizations in their particular disciplines. One group with U.S. membership and a general focus is:

International Association of
University Professors and Lecturers (IAUPL)

Rue du Docteur Roux 18
F-75015 Paris
FRANCE

Tel: (33) 1-47-83-31-65

IAUPL seeks to promote academic freedom and communication among university educators worldwide.

X. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

A. UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Headquarters
New York NY 10017
Tel: 212-963-1234

For both educators and librarians, the United Nations can be a source of international exchange information. International governments are members of the United Nations governing body, the Security Council. The United Nations has 15 separate, autonomous organizations "specialized agencies", which report annually to the U.N. Economic and Social Council. (Hinds, 302). Membership can vary, with one government a member of the Security Council, without holding membership in each specialized agency.

B. PRODUCTION OF U.N. DOCUMENTS

United Nations documents are of two types:

1) records of official U.N. meetings and discussions, or

2) reports of studies by consultants and subject specialists.

C. ACCESS TO U.N. DOCUMENTS

U.N. Documents are given to government embassies or missions, purchased by libraries and the general public. U.N. documents are arranged in an alphanumeric system reflecting the provenance of the document. For purposes of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

this guide, the quickest way to search is to use subject indexes instead of the complex numbering system.

(For further information on the U.N. numbering system, U.N. document ST/LIB/SER.M/85, p. xviii in Newsbank microfiche explains the numbering system in detail.)

Documents exist in paper copies or full sets of microfiches produced by Newsbank, Inc. (in a similar physical format as its U.S. Federal Depository collection).

To search, one uses the UNDOC index of U.N. documents available in libraries on microfiche, with quarterly updates.

Subject headings which can net quite specific material on international exchange are:

Fellowships
Higher Education
Information Exchange
Information Science
Libraries
Library Science
Universities and Colleges

How to Order

A private individual who finds a citation for a U.N. document and does not have access to paper or microfiche copies, can order documents through:

UNIPUB
10033-F King Hwy.
Lanham, MD 20706-4391

UNIPUB is a private firm, the exclusive U.S. agent for all U.N. publications. UNIPUB has a reputation for providing documents more quickly and efficiently than if one requested the document directly from the U.N. The company can also provide U.N. publications sales catalogs. Prepayment is required for most orders, with added postage and handling charges.

D. UNESCO

Unesco Headquarters
7 place de Fontenoy
F-75700 Paris
FRANCE

Tel: (33) 1-45-68-10-00
Telex: 204461

Federico Mayor Zaragoza
Director-General

Activities

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, (Unesco) is active in exchange for librarians and educators. Its General Information Program Division (PGI) is the group with responsibility for library issues.

Relations with U.S.

The United States is not currently a member, having left Unesco in 1984 in protest over what it perceived as excessive politicization of the organization. Pressure is now increasing on the U.S. to rejoin Unesco (Lewis, A6). Since the U.S. is not a member, U.S. citizens face restrictions in taking part in Unesco projects. Recently U.S. consultants have been allowed a greater role in Unesco activities.

Publications

Librarians and educators can nonetheless use Unesco sources to research international exchange issues. Its sources are different from those produced by the U.S. government. Exchange programs including countries who are not friendly with the U.S., such as Cuba and Libya are discussed in Unesco publications.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Study Abroad. Vol. XXVI. Paris: Unesco, 1989. ISBN 92-3-002531-3.

This directory is an especially valuable tool for educators and librarians, bringing together information that is rarely found in such depth in U.S. governmental information. It provides excellent detail in a small format book. The following annotation is therefore quite detailed.

General Features

This directory is compiled by Unesco to bring together information on international post-secondary school study and training "in all academic and professional fields in 126 countries and valid for three years -- 1989, 1990 and 1991" (p. ix). The guide also gives information on scholarship and financial assistance for potential applicants to study programs. This reference source is most appropriate for those whose interest in international exchange is to:

a) receive further education in a foreign country, and/or

b) get financial support for a course of study in a foreign institution or at home.

Language

Study Abroad is in English, French and Spanish, with each listing solely in the official U.N. "language of correspondence" for that country. (For instance, all listings about Turkey are only in French, not cross-referenced, and indexed solely in French.) The guide would therefore be particularly valuable for someone with at least a working knowledge of French and Spanish.

Format of Listings

Each listing is coded to indicate if it describes either a particular course of study (C) or a scholarship (B). Applicants can apply scholarships to their own research or study. Since listings are alphabetical by name of organization or scholarship, it is more useful to consult subject indexes rather than simply scanning listings. (Names of organizations are often vague and give no clue to the functions of the organization.) The listing indicates whether or not an organization provided Unesco with updated information, a helpful feature, since dated information may be incorrect.

Each scholarship listing is quite detailed, providing the name of a scholarship, address, and basic requirements for the applicant, such as nationality, date of application, address of organization, and the amount of money offered.

Indexing

The guide is indexed by country, national institutions, international organizations and subjects of study. Thus, a person who already knows where he or she would like to go, can identify specific institutions in that country which may sponsor exchange or training programs for visitors.

Subject Access Terms for Educators

General listings for educators appear under Education. Each educator can additionally search under his or her specific academic discipline. A unique subject term in this work is International Studies, which could be appropriate for cross-cultural or interdisciplinary exchange programs. There are no terms for access specifically to higher education programs.

Subject Access Terms for Librarians

For librarians, unlike in U.S. government publications, there is a significant amount of information on exchange indexed under Library Science and Information Science. For librarians with French language skills, Bibliotheconomie and Informatique can be used for access. For Spanish-speakers, Biblioteconomia and Informatica also retrieve listings.

Relevance to Librarians and Educators

This resource provides access to a broad spectrum of programs, from short-term (1 month) to longer-term study and scholarship opportunities. Since librarians often express interest in international exchange opportunities, but can not afford to leave their

libraries for long periods, this work can be of help in researching library exchange (Tabachnik, 824). Educators, too, may want to use summer vacation to take part in programs somewhat shorter than the Fulbright programs, whose minimum length is usually three months.

Added Features

The directory can serve also as a basic guide to educational systems. At the beginning of the listing of each country is an outline of university entrance requirements. Immigration requirements, addresses of the country's general information services, and organizations for foreigners are included. Thus, a reader learns where to write directly for more information. The back of the guide contains a form to receive an announcement of new editions.

XI. DATABASES

Caveat to the User

Governmental publications appear on many databases produced by commercial vendors. Commercial databases should be used with caution. When researching international exchange, even with appropriate tools and guidelines, one can retrieve irrelevant information. The term "International Exchange" in one reference source may point to highly relevant publications, while another information source may retrieve articles about "International Currency Exchange Fluctuations." Librarians may have an easier time, since "Librarianship" and "Information Science" are relatively unambiguous subject headings. Librarians can run the risk of

retrieving materials on "Exchange of Publications," not librarians. Database services charge by connect time and by material downloaded or printed. Irrelevant retrievals from databases could be not only irritating, but costly.

> The reader is advised to first search print and CD-ROM resources, and only use databases when very current or specific information is required.

{To research specific databases see: Directory of Online Databases. vol. 9. New York: Cuadra/Elsevier. 1988.}

U.S. Databases

ERIC Databases

Available through Dialog

(Described in detail on page 34) Since ERIC is a U.S. government product, its cost to users is kept quite low. ERIC can be used by both educators and librarians for international exchange materials.

*Educator's Forum

Reference and Referral Database

Available through:
CompuServe Information Service
Tel: 800-848-8990

Educator's Forum is a private, non-governmental "electronic bulletin board," geared to educators. It has a special focus on the use of computers in education. The Forum could be used by an educator seeking to network with other educators who have taken part in exchange programs. The database also includes professional notices, which could be scanned for international programs.

International Databases

The United Nations has a number of highly specialized databases and information systems for its specialized agencies. Many of the databases can be searched only at the U.N. site, such as at Unesco in Paris, and are restricted to U.N. staff. U.N. databases could serve an educator or librarian planning to take part in an international development project.

(For detailed descriptions of U.N. databases see. Directory of United Nations Databases and Information Systems. New York: United Nations, 1984.)

XII. CLEARINGHOUSES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Clearinghouses and Information Services listed below can be of value to the educator or librarian because they collect documents and reports that would not necessarily be indexed or referred to in conventional bibliographies or journals of education and librarianship. Since one can submit information requests or reports on completed exchange programs to these clearinghouses, using these resources can also facilitate networking with professionals with similar interests.

Educational Resources Information Clearinghouses. (ERIC).

ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education (HE)
George Washington University
One Dupont Circle, NW Suite 630
Washington D.C. 20036

Tel: 202-296-2597

ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources (IR)
Syracuse University
030 Huntington Hall
Syracuse NY 13244

Tel: 315-443-3640

The ERIC system is a government-funded network of 16 clearinghouses on education and education-related issues. The clearinghouses on Higher Education and Information Resources are the most relevant to librarians and educators in international exchange. Documents can be obtained in full-text and abstract forms directly from the Clearinghouses.

Two major ERIC publications are CIJE, the Current Index of Journals in Education, an index and abstracting service of educational journals and RIE, the Resources in Education, an index and abstracting service of documents in education. Searching for international exchange topics produces many citations, most of which are very specific and somewhat anecdotal in nature, such as an unpublished report of an American university professor's experience teaching in Zambia. A librarian or educator could wait to scan ERIC indexes until he or she has narrowed down a field of interest, and then find relevant documents.

Searching ERIC

The ERIC clearinghouses use specific terms called Descriptors, to index material. Descriptors that retrieve international exchange information are:

International Educational Exchange
Student Exchange Programs
Teacher Exchange Programs

The ERIC database which includes abstracts, can be searched on-line through the:

Dialog service - $30/hour connect fee
Tel: 800-334-2564)

or on a Compact Disk (CD-ROM). Because of the likelihood of irrelevant retrievals and related costs, it is recommended to use printed or CD-ROM resources before going on-line.

*International Clearinghouse for Information Education and Training. (FID/ET Clearinghouse)

c/o School of Information Studies
Syracuse University
4-206 Center for Science and Technology
Syracuse NY 13244-4100

Professor Marta L. Dosa
FID/ET Chairman

Tel: 315-443-4930

The FID/ET Clearinghouse a non-governmental organization, helps fill the gap in information about international exchange programs for librarians. The

International Clearinghouse for Information Education and Training is a program of the International Federation for Information and Documentation's (FID) Education and Training Committee (ET). FID is an international non-profit, private non-governmental organization dedicated to international documentation and information exchange issues. The FID/ET Clearinghouse is a resource for materials on education and training in information science, librarianship, and archives and records management. Librarians and educators worldwide can send queries or seek referrals about exchange programs, or submit information about successfully completed programs.

FID/ET Publications

Newsletter on Education and Training
Programmes for Information Personnel

The newsletter provides extensive coverage of information issues in the developing world. Librarians and educators should pay special attention to the sections on "Special Courses and Seminars" and "Fellowship Opportunities." These sections pinpoint exchange programs of interest, especially international programs they might not read about in U.S.-oriented professional literature or U.S. government publications. The U.S. government does not publish material encouraging professional contacts with countries with whom the U.S. does not have friendly diplomatic relations. Librarians or educators interested in exchange with individuals or institutions in such

countries, can find contact addresses in the Newsletter. FID/ET is partially funded by Unesco, and in addition to its other features, the Newsletter lists selected Unesco documents with ordering information.

Requests for newsletter copies should be sent to:

International Federation
for Information and Documentation (FID)

P.O. Box 90402
2509 LK The Hague
NETHERLANDS

XIII. PROFESSIONAL NETWORKING

Each user of the Guide has his or her own area of professional expertise within librarianship or higher education. This research tool will not attempt to cover the already well indexed literatures of education and librarianship, for which there are specialized resources. Nonetheless, it is critical to alert the reader that specialized professional interests can open the door to professional exchanges. International exchange is often fostered informally by communication through correspondence or international conferences. Government information can uncover ways to financially support or formalize already existing professional ties. One educator believes that the most promising avenue to successful exchange is to build "your own contacts through shared interests or social affinity with someone in your specialty in another country" (Tabachnik, 822). The reader should keep government information in perspective as a critical part--but still only part--of the universe of information on international exchange.

XIV. SECONDARY SOURCES CONSULTED

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